

Substitute Bill No. 246

February Session, 2016

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AN ACT CONCERNING THE ZERO-TOLERANCE SAFE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT ACT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

- Section 1. Section 53a-61aa of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2016*):
 - (a) A person is guilty of threatening in the first degree when such person (1) (A) threatens to commit any crime involving the use of a hazardous substance with the intent to terrorize another person, to cause evacuation of a building, place of assembly or facility of public transportation or otherwise to cause serious public inconvenience, or (B) threatens to commit such crime in reckless disregard of the risk of causing such terror, evacuation or inconvenience; (2) (A) threatens to commit any crime of violence with the intent to cause evacuation of a building, place of assembly or facility of public transportation or otherwise to cause serious public inconvenience, or (B) threatens to commit such crime in reckless disregard of the risk of causing such evacuation or inconvenience; [or] (3) commits threatening in the second degree as provided in section 53a-62, as amended by this act, and in the commission of such offense [he] such person uses or is armed with and threatens the use of or displays or represents by [his] such person's words or conduct that [he] such person possesses a pistol, revolver, shotgun, rifle, machine gun or other firearm; or (4)

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- 20 violates subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection with the intent to cause 21 an evacuation of a building or the grounds of a public or nonpublic 22 preschool, school or institution of higher education during preschool, 23 school or instructional hours or when a building or the grounds of 24 such preschool, school or institution are being used for preschool, 25 school or institution-sponsored activities. No person shall be found 26 guilty of threatening in the first degree under subdivision (3) of this 27 subsection and threatening in the second degree upon the same 28 transaction but such person may be charged and prosecuted for both 29 such offenses upon the same information.
 - (b) For the purposes of this section, "hazardous substance" means any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter which, because of its quantity, concentration or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness, or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health.
- 37 (c) Threatening in the first degree is a class D felony, except that a
 38 violation of subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of this section is a class C
 39 felony.
- Sec. 2. Section 53a-62 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2016*):
- 42 (a) A person is guilty of threatening in the second degree when: (1) 43 By physical threat, such person intentionally places or attempts to 44 place another person in fear of imminent serious physical injury, (2) 45 (A) such person threatens to commit any crime of violence with the 46 intent to terrorize another person, or [(3)] (B) such person threatens to 47 commit such crime of violence in reckless disregard of the risk of 48 causing such terror, or (3) violates subdivision (1) or (2) of this 49 subsection and the person threatened is in a building or on the 50 grounds of a public or nonpublic preschool, school or institution of 51 higher education during preschool, school or instructional hours or

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- when a building or the grounds of such preschool, school or institution are being used for preschool, school or institution-sponsored activities.
- (b) Threatening in the second degree is a class A misdemeanor, except that a violation of subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of this section is a class D felony.
- Sec. 3. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2016) The Board of Pardons and Paroles shall grant an absolute pardon to any person who applies for such pardon with respect to a conviction of a violation of subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of section 53a-61aa of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or subdivision (3) of subsection (a) of section 53a-62 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, if (1) such person committed such offense prior to attaining the age of eighteen years, (2) at least three years have elapsed from the date of such conviction or such person's discharge from the supervision of the court or the care of any institution or agency to which such person has been committed by the court, whichever is later, (3) such person has no subsequent juvenile proceeding or adult criminal proceeding that is pending, (4) such person has attained the age of eighteen years, and (5) such person has not been convicted as an adult of a felony or misdemeanor during the three-year period specified in subdivision (2) of this section.
- Sec. 4. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2016*) Any individual who reports an act of threatening described in subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of section 53a-61aa of the general statutes, as amended by this act, shall have an absolute defense to any civil action brought as a result of having made such report, provided such individual exercised due care when making such report and at all times acted in good faith while making such report.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:				
Section 1	October 1, 2016	53a-61aa		
Sec. 2	October 1, 2016	53a-62		
Sec. 3	October 1, 2016	New section		

JUD Joint Favorable Subst.